**\*\*\*Categories are: Political, Economic, Social, Military, Academic\*\*\***

| **Term** | **Definition** | **Category** | **Why is the term important?** |
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| **Mercantilism** | The theory that a state’s power depends on its wealth |  |  |
| **Import** | (Merchandise, commodities, workers, etc.) from a foreign country brought in for use, sale, or processing |  |  |
| **Export** | (Merchandise, commodities, workers, etc.) shipped to other countries or places for use, sale, or processing |  |  |
| **Balance of Trade** | The difference in value between a country’s imports and exports |  |  |
| **Navigation Acts** | A series of laws that restricted the use of foreign ships for trade between Britain and its colonies, and listed specific products that could be sold only to England or other English colonies |  |  |
| **Commodity** | An article of trade or commerce, especially a product |  |  |
| **Deficit** | The amount by which money going out exceeds money coming in. |  |  |
| **Debt** | Something that is owed or that someone is bound to pay to another |  |  |
| **Salutary Neglect** | An unofficial and long-lasting 17th- & 18th-century British policy of avoiding strict enforcement of parliamentary laws, meant to keep the American colonies obedient to England. |  |  |
| **Smuggle** | To import or export (goods) secretly, in violation of the law, especially without payment of legal duty |  |  |
| **Colony** | A country or area under the full or partial political control of another country, typically a distant one, and occupied by settlers from that country |  |  |
| **Domestic** | (trade): of or pertaining to one's own or a particular country as apart from other countries  (goods): produced or made within one's own country |  |  |
| **Triangle Trade** | The trade system between the American colonies, West Africa, and the West Indies that exchanged goods for slaves |  |  |
| **Analyze** | To examine carefully and in detail so as to identify causes, key factors, possible results, etc. |  |  |
| **Middle Passage** | The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies during the Triangle Trade route |  |  |
| **Identify** | To recognize or establish as being a particular person or thing |  |  |
| **Cash Crop** | A crop grown for the purpose of selling it |  |  |
| **Albany Plan of Union** | A plan developed by a committee led by Benjamin Franklin which proposed that the colonies unite to form a federal government |  |  |
| **Union** | A number of persons, states, etc., joined or associated together for some common purpose |  |  |
| **Determine** | To settle or decide (a dispute, question, etc.) by a conclusive decision |  |  |
| **Compare** | To examine (two or more objects, ideas, people, etc.) in order to note similarities and differences |  |  |
| **Contrast** | To compare in order to show unlikeness or differences |  |  |
| **Cause** | A person or thing that acts, happens, or exists in such a way that some specific thing happens as a result |  |  |
| **Effect** | Something that is produced by something else; a consequence |  |  |
| **Proclamation of 1763** | An act issued by King George III which drew a line north to south along the Appalachian Mountains, barring colonists from settling west of this line without permission |  |  |
| **Subsistence Farming** | A system of farming that provides all or almost all the goods required by the farm family usually without any significant surplus for sale |  |  |
| **Plantation** | A plantation is a large agricultural property dedicated to planting a few crops on a large scale, and is cultivated by resident laborers |  |  |
| **Persuade** | To cause belief by appealing to reason or understanding |  |  |
| **Inference** | A conclusion or judgment arrived at using evidence |  |  |
| **Pontiac’s Rebellion** | The rebellion led by Ottawa chief Pontiac in response to settlers violating the terms of a treaty. Pontiac’s Rebellion led to the passage of the Proclamation of 1863. |  |  |